also Lat. *divum, sub-divo.*) — *Diva-kshas, ās, ās, as* (*kshas* fr. rt. 2. *kshi*), Ved. living in heaven, heavenly; (*ās*), m. epithet of Indra; [cf. *dyu-kshа.*] — *Diva-darśa, ās,* m. pl., N. of a school of the Atharva-veda. — *Diva-ratha,* wrong reading for *divi-ratha,* q.v. — *Divas-pṛithivyau,* f. du. heaven and earth. — *Diva-spṛiś, k, k, k,* Ved. touching or reaching the sky, pervading the sky; (*k*), m. an epithet of Kṛishṇa. — *Divokas, ās,* m. an inhabitant of heaven, a deity; the Cātaka; [cf. *divaukas.*] — *Divodbhava* (°*va-ud*°), *as, ā, am,* born or produced in heaven or the sky, of heavenly origin; (*ā*), f. cardamoms. — *Divolkā* (°*va-ul*°), f. 'firebrand in the sky,' a meteor; [cf. *divyolkā.*] — *Divaukas* (°*va-ok*°), *ās,* m. an inhabitant of heaven, a deity; the Cātaka, Cuculus Melanoleucus; a deer; a bee; an elephant; [cf. *divokas.*] — *Divaukasa, as,* m. an inhabitant of heaven, a deity.

Divan, ā, m. a day; [cf. *prati-d*°.]

Divasa, as, am, m. n. the sky, heaven; a day (generally *as,* m.); [cf. Lat. *dies;* Old Germ. *zies-tac;* Angl. Sax. *tiwes-daeg;* Eng. *tues-day;* perhaps also Cambro-Brit. *diev* and Hib. *dia,* 'day.'] — *Divasa-kara, as,* m. or *divasa-kṛit, t,* m. 'the day-maker,' the sun. — *Divasa-ćara, as, ā, am,* going about in the day-time, (opposed to *niśā-ćara.*) — *Divasa-nātha, as,* m. 'the lord of day,' the sun. — *Divasa-bhartṛi, tā,* m. 'the supporter of day,' the sun. — *Divasa-mukha, am,* n. 'the beginning of day,' day-break, dawn. — *Divasa-mudrā,* f. 'day's coin,' a day's wages. — *Divasa-vigama, as,* m. the departure of day. — *Divasātyaya* (°*sa-at*°), *as,* m. 'the passing away of day,' evening. — *Divasāntara* (°*sa-an*°), *as, ā, am,* only one day old. — *Divasāvasāna* (°*sa-av*°), *am,* n. 'the close of day,' evening. — *Divaseśvara* (°*sa-īś*°), *as,* m. 'the lord of day,' the sun.

Divā, ind. by day, see 3. *div,* p. 413, col. 2; *a-divā,* not by day.

Divi, is, m. the blue jay, = *kikīdivi.*

Divī, f. a species of insect, = *upa-jihvā, upadīkā.*

1. *divya,* Nom. P. *divyati,* &c., to long for heaven.

2. *divya, as, ā, am,* divine, heavenly, celestial, (opposed to *pārthiva, kshamya, bhauma,* &c.); supernatural, wonderful, brilliant (as heaven); charming, beautiful, agreeable; (*as*), m. barley; a fragrant resin, bdellium; a kind of animal (= *dhanvina*); N. of a prince; (*ā*), f., N. of several plants, Emblica Officinalis (= *haritakī*), Terminalia Chebula, Asparagus Racemosus (= *śatāvarī*); cumin-seed (= *mahā-medā, brāhmī, sthūla-jīraka*); a kind of perfume (= *śveta-dūrvā, surā*); N. of an Apsaras; (*am*), n. divine or celestial nature, divinity; the celestial regions, the sky, heaven; an ordeal, (of which ten kinds are enumerated, viz. 1. Tulā, cf. *tulā-parīkshā;* 2. Agni, 'touching fire;' 3. Jala, 'immersion in water;' 4. Visha, 'poison;' 5. Kośa, q.v.; 6. Taṇḍula, 'chewing rice-grains and ejecting them,' if they appear dry or blood-stained, they are a proof of guilt; 7. Tapta-māsha, 'taking a Māsha weight of gold out of heated oil;' 8. Phāla, 'holding a hot plough-share;' 9. Dharmādharma, 'drawing concealed images of Virtue and Vice out of a vessel filled with earth;' 10. Tulasī, 'holding the leaves of holy basil and after repeating a form of oath swallowing them'); an oath, adjuration, solemn declaration or promise; cloves; a sort of sandal; N. of a grammar. — *Divya-kaṭa, am,* n., N. of a town. — *Divya-kānana-darśana, as, ā, am,* in aspect like to a celestial grove. — *Divya-kārin, ī,* m. undergoing an ordeal, taking an oath. — *Divya-kuṇḍa, am,* n. 'the heavenly lake,' N. of a lake on the mountain Kshobhaka in Kāma-rūpa. — *Divya-gandha, as, ā, am,* having a divine odour; (*as*), m. sulphur; (*ā*), f. large cardamoms; a kind of vegetable, = *mahā-ćaṇḍī;* (*am*), n. cloves. — *Divya-gāyana, as,* m. a divine songster, a Gandharva or heavenly minstrel. — *Divya-ćakshus, us,* n. a divine eye, prophetic or supernatural vision, the faculty of seeing what is invisible by the human eye; (*us, us, us*), having divine or prophetic visions, heavenly-eyed; blind, i.e. using the mental instead of the physical eye; (*us*), m. a monkey; a kind of perfume. — *Divya-jñāna, am,* n. supernatural knowledge. — *Divya-tattva, am,* n. 'heavenly truth,' N. of a work. — *Divya-tā,* f. heavenliness, heavenly or divine nature. — *Divya-tejas, ās,* f. 'having heavenly splendor,' a kind of plant; [cf. *brāhmī.*] — *Divya-darśana-viśruta, as, ā, am,* renowned for a divine aspect. — *Divya-darśin, ī, inī, i,* having a divine vision. — *Divya-dṛiś, k, k, k,* 'seeing heavenly things,' observing heavenly phenomena; (*k*), m. an astrologer. — *Divya-deha, as,* m. a celestial body. — *Divya-dohada, am,* n. divine desire, the object of a deity's desire; (*as, ā, am*), fit for an offering or oblation. — *Divya-dharmin, ī, iṇī, i,* having a divine nature. — *Divya-nadī,* f. a heavenly stream. — *Divya-nārī,* f. a divine female, an Apsaras. — *Divya-pañćāmṛita* (°*ća-am*°), *am,* n. 'the five divine ambrosias,' viz. ghee, milk, coagulated milk, honey, and sugar. — *Divya-pāṭala,* 'having a heavenly pale-red colour,' a kind of plant. — *Divya-pushpa, as,* m. fragrant oleander, = *karavīra;* (*ā*), f. a kind of plant (= *mahā-droṇā*). — *Divyapushpikā,* f. a kind of Calotropis (= *lohita-varṇārka-vṛiksha*). — *Divya-prabhāva, as, ā, am,* having celestial power. — *Divya-praśna, as,* m. inquiry into celestial phenomena, augury. — *Divya-māna, as,* m. measuring the time according to the days and years of the gods. — *Divya-mānusha, as,* m. a demi-god, a being half divine and half human, a semi-divine being; (*as, ā, am*), divine and human. — *Divya-yamunā,* f. 'the heavenly Jumnā,' N. of a river in Kāma-rūpa. — *Divya-ratna, am,* n. 'the heavenly gem,' the fabulous gem Cintā-maṇi. — *Divya-ratha, as,* m. 'a heavenly car,' the car or vehicle of any deity. — *Divya-rasa, as,* m. 'the divine fluid,' quicksilver. — *Divya-latā,* f. 'the divine creeper,' N. of the plant Sanseviera Zeylanica (= *mūrvā*). — *Divya-vastra, as, ā, am,* 'having heavenly clothes,' clothed in celestial raiment, divinely dressed; (*as*), m. a plant, commonly Sūrya-śobhā, a sort of sun-flower. — *Divya-vākya, am,* n. a celestial voice. — *Divya-śrotra, am,* n. 'a heavenly ear,' an ear which hears everything. — *Divya-sānu, us,* m. 'divine eminence,' N. of one of the Viśve-Devās. — *Divya-sāra, as,* m. 'having divine juice or resin,' N. of the tree Shorea Robusta. — *Divya-strī,* f. a divine female, an Apsaras. — *Divyāṅśu* (°*ya-aṅśu*), *us,* m. the sun, 'having heavenly rays.' — *Divyāṅganā* (°*ya-an*°), f. a divine woman. — *Divyādivya* (°*ya-a-div*°), *as, ā, am,* divine and not divine, partly human, partly divine; (*ā*), f. a demi-goddess (as Sītā, heroine of the Rāmāyaṇa). — *Divyāvadāna* (°*ya-av*°), *am,* n. 'heavenly achievements,' N. of a Buddhist collection of legends. — *Divyodaka* (°*ya-ud*°), *am,* n. 'heavenly water,' rain-water, dew, &c. — *Divyopapāduka* (°*ya-up*°), *as, ī, am,* divinely born, of heavenly birth or origin, celestial, divine. — *Divyaugha* (°*ya-ogha*), *as,* m. 'having divine energy,' N. of particular forms of Śiva (worshipped by the Tāntrikas).

Divyaka, as, m. a kind of serpent; another species of animal, = *dhanvina;* [cf. 2. *divya.*]

Divyelaka, as, m. a kind of serpent (= *divyaka?*).

Dīv (acc. *dyuvam,* dat. *dīve* and *dyuve*), Ved. gambling, gaming, playing with dice.

Dīvana, am, n. gambling, playing with dice; [cf. *devana.*]

Divi, is, m. the blue jay; [cf. *divi,* col. 1.]

Divyat, an, antī, at, playing, sporting, gambling.

Dīvyamāna, as, ā, am, playing, sporting; throwing, darting, shooting.

दिविर *divira, as,* m., N. of a man. — *Divira-kiśora, as,* m., N. of a poet.

दिश् 1. *diś,* cl. 3. and in later Sanskṛit cl. 6. P. (rarely A.) *dideshṭi, diśati, -te, dideśa, didiśe, dekshyati, -te, adikshat, adikshata* (Ved. *adishṭa*), *deshṭum,* to point out, show, exhibit, produce, bring forward (as a witness in a court of justice); to assign; to bestow upon (with gen.); grant, give, deliver; to pay (tribute); to direct, order, command (with inf.); to point to, denote: Pass. *diśyate:* Caus. *deśayati, -yitum, adīdiśat,* to show, point out, assign; to teach, communicate, tell, inform; to direct, order, command, govern; to confer: Desid. *didikshati, -te,* to wish to show, &c.: Intens. *dedisyate, dedeshṭi,* (A.) to exhibit exceedingly, show, show one's self, &c.; (P.) to order or direct urgently; [cf. Zend *diś;* Gr. *δείκ-νυ-μι, δείκελος, δείξ-ις, δεῖγμα, δίκ-η, δικ-εῖν, δίκτυον, δειδίσκομαι, δίσκος;* Lat. *in-dic-are, ju-dex, causi-dic-us, dic-ere;* Goth. *teih-an, taikns, taiknyan;* Angl. Sax. *tihian, tihhan, taccan, tácn, tácen, tier* for *tikher, tiid, tid;* Old Germ. *zeig-ōn, zit* for *zig-ti, zeinyan;* probably also Lith. *žénklas,* 'a sign.']

2. *diś, k,* f. direction pointed at, point of the compass, quarter of the sky, cardinal point, quarter, region, place, space, part (e.g. *diśi diśi,* in all directions, in every quarter; *digbhyas,* from all regions or quarters; *diśodiśas,* hither and thither: the four chief quarters or cardinal points are *prāćī,* east; *dakshiṇā,* south; *pratićī,* west; and *udīćī,* north: sometimes five are enumerated, i.e. the preceding four with *dhruvā,* q.v.: sometimes six or seven are given, but oftener eight, i.e. the four cardinal and the four intermediate quarters, S.E., S.W., N.W., and N.E., cf. *upa-diś:* or sometimes ten, viz. the preceding eight with *tiryak,* horizontally, and *ūrdhvam,* perpendicularly, or *adhas,* underneath, and *ūrdhvam,* overhead: *diśo daśa,* towards the ten quarters, i.e. in all directions; *diśām patis,* 'the lord of the quarters,' is a N. of Soma and Rudra in the Veda, cf. *dik-pati* below; in Vishṇu-Purāṇa I. VIII. the collective *diśas,* 'the regions or quarters,' is mentioned as one of the wives of the eight manifestations of Rudra); the numeral ten; side, party, people; a foreign or distant quarter or region, cf. *dig-āgata;* a hint, reference; precept, order, manner; manner of thinking, point of view, method of considering a subject; the mark of a bite; N. of a river. — *Dik-kanyā,* f. a region of the sky considered as a virgin or mistress. — 2. *dik-kara, as,* m. = *aruṇa,* q.v. = *śambhu,* q.v.; (*as, ī, am*), juvenile, youthful; [cf. 1. *dikkara* at p. 412, col. 1.] — *Dik-kara-vāsinī,* f., N. of a goddess; [cf. *dik-kāminī* and *dik-sundarī.*] — *Dikkarikā,* f. (fr. the next), N. of a river. — *Dik-karin, ī,* m. 'elephant of the quarter,' an elephant of one of the eight quarters or points, i.e. a mythical elephant standing in one of the four or eight regions of the sky and supporting with the others the earth; [cf. *dig-ibha, dig-gaja, dig-dantin, dig-vāraṇa, dik-nāga, dik-mātaṅga, diśā-gaja.*] — *Dik-kāntā,* f. or *dik-kāminī,* f. = *dik-kanyā.* — *Dik-kumāra, ās,* m. pl. the youths of the quarters; (with Jainas) a class of deities belonging to the Bhavanādhīśas. — *Dik-ćakra, am,* n. the circuit of the quarters of the compass, the horizon; the compass, the whole world; [cf. *dik-maṇḍala.*] — *Dik-taṭa, as,* m. the horizon, the line of the horizon. — *Dik-tas,* ind. from the regions of the sky. — *Dik-pati, is,* or *dik-pāla, as,* m. the regent or guardian of a quarter of the world, (the guardian of the eight points are Indra of the east, Agni of the south-east, Yama of the south, Nirṛiti of the south-west, Varuṇa of the west, Vāyu or Marut of the north-west, Kuvera of the north, Iśāna or Śiva of the north-east; these are generally regarded as identical with the regents of the quarters, but other lists substitute Sūrya 'the sun' and Candra or Soma 'the moon' for Nirṛiti and Iśāna, and others again give the sun and moon and the six planets; cf. Manu V. 96, VII. 303.) — *Dik-patha, as,* m. 'the path of the horizon,' the surrounding region or quarter. — *Dik-pravibhāga, as,* m. a point, direction, quarter; [cf. *dig-bhāga* and *dig-vibhāga.*] — *Dik-śūla, am,* n. 'stake of the sky,' any inauspicious planetary conjunction as for the sun and Venus to be in the west, &c.; N. of particular days on which it is not allowed to travel in certain directions. — *Dikśūla-lakshaṇa, ānі,* n. pl., N. of a chapter of the